	Case 1:20-cv-01126-NONE-JDP Docume	ent 5 Filed 08/21/20 Page 1 of 3
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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	ANTOINE DESHAWN BARNES,	Case No. 1:20-cv-01126-JDP
12	Petitioner,	FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO DISMISS PETITION FOR FAILURE TO
13	v.	STATE A COGNIZABLE CLAIM
14	UNITED STATES PRESIDENT TRUMP,	OBJECTIONS DUE IN THIRTY DAYS
15	Respondent.	ECF No. 1
16 17		ORDER DIRECTING CLERK OF COURT TO ASSIGN CASE TO DISTRICT JUDGE
18	Petitioner Antoine Deshawn Barnes, III, a state prisoner without counsel, seeks a writ of	
19	habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. ECF No. 1. This matter is before us for preliminary	
20	review under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases. Under Rule 4, a district court	
21	must dismiss a habeas petition if it "plainly appears" that the petitioner is not entitled to relief.	
22	See Valdez v. Montgomery, 918 F.3d 687, 693 (9th Cir. 2019); Boyd v. Thompson, 147 F.3d 1124,	
23	1127 (9th Cir. 1998). Courts have "an active role in summarily disposing of facially defective	
24	habeas petitions" under Rule 4. <i>Ross v. Williams</i> , 896 F.3d 958, 968 (9th Cir. 2018) (citation	
25	omitted).	
26	Discussion	
27	A federal court "shall entertain an application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a	
28	person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in	
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# Case 1:20-cv-01126-NONE-JDP Document 5 Filed 08/21/20 Page 2 of 3

custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). To pass initial screening under Rule 4, petitioner must allege a violation of "clearly established federal law"—meaning a violation of a U.S. Supreme Court holding. See White v. Woodall, 572 U.S. 415, 419 (2014). Habeas relief is not available where a favorable judgement would not "necessarily lead to [a petitioner's] immediate or earlier release from confinement." See Nettles v. Grounds, 830 F.3d 922, 935 (9th Cir. 2016).

Petitioner seeks to patent, *inter alia*, his name, face, body, image, and "thumbs up" logo. See generally ECF No. 1. Petitioner makes no other claims for relief. Petitioner's claim is not cognizable on habeas review; he does not challenge the fact or duration of his custody, he has not alleged a violation of clearly established federal law, and he has not shown that success on his claim will lead to his earlier release. Accordingly, we recommend that the petition be summarily dismissed.1

# **Certificate of Appealability**

A petitioner seeking a writ of habeas corpus has no absolute right to appeal a district court's denial of a petition; he may appeal only in limited circumstances. See 28 U.S.C. § 2253; Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 335-36 (2003). Rule 11 Governing Section 2254 Cases requires a District Court to issue or deny a certificate of appealability when entering a final order adverse to a petitioner. See also Ninth Circuit Rule 22-1(a); United States v. Asrar, 116 F.3d 1268, 1270 (9th Cir. 1997). Where, as here, the court denies habeas relief on procedural grounds without reaching the underlying constitutional claims, the court should issue a certificate of

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exhausted his claim before the state-courts, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1). ECF No. 1 at 5-6; see O'Sullivan v. Boerckel, 526 U.S. 838, 845 (1999); Duncan v. Henry, 513 U.S. 364, 365

<sup>1</sup> There are additional reasons to summarily dismiss the petition. Petitioner states that he has not

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U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A); *Henry v. Spearman*, 899 F.3d 703, 705 (9th Cir. 2018).

<sup>21</sup> 22

<sup>(1995).</sup> Moreover, petitioner has a different habeas petition pending before this court. See Barnes v. CA Dept. Corrections Dir., No. 1:20-cv-00836-NONE-JDP (E.D. Cal. June 1, 2020). To the extent that petitioner is attempting to challenge the same conviction and raise the same claims in these petitions, the instant petition is considered second or successive. Due to the vague nature of petitioner's claims in the instant petition, we cannot, at this time, determine whether the petition is second or successive. However, in the event that petitioner is attempting to challenge the same conviction and raise the same claims in both petitions, he is forewarned that he must have leave from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to proceed with such a petition. See 28

#### Case 1:20-cv-01126-NONE-JDP Document 5 Filed 08/21/20 Page 3 of 3

appealability "if jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling." *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). "Where a plain procedural bar is present and the district court is correct to invoke it to dispose of the case, a reasonable jurist could not conclude either that the district court erred in dismissing the petition or that the petitioner should be allowed to proceed further." *Id.* Here, reasonable jurists would not find our conclusion debatable or conclude that petitioner should proceed further. Thus, the court should decline to issue a certificate of appealability.

## **Findings and Recommendations**

We recommend that the petition be dismissed, ECF No. 1, and that the court decline to issue a certificate of appealability. We submit the findings and recommendations to the U.S. District Court judge who will be assigned to the case under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 304 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court, Eastern District of California. Within thirty days of the service of the findings and recommendations, petitioner may file written objections to the findings and recommendations with the court and serve a copy on all parties. That document must be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." The assigned district judge will then review the findings and recommendations under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C).

### Order

The clerk of court is directed to assign this case to a district judge for the purposes of reviewing these findings and recommendations.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: <u>August 21, 2020</u>

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

No. 206.